

POLITBURO MEETING

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee has discussed a number of economic, social and cultural questions, as well as issues pertaining to Soviet foreign policy.

Examined were questions relating to the meeting scheduled for January 7-8 this year in Geneva between Andrei Gromyko and US State Secretary, George Shultz, in accordance with the Soviet-American agreement reached in principle on holding talks on nuclear and space weapons. A relevant decision was taken on USSR's position.

The Politbureau also approved the results of talks on further development of Soviet-Turkish relations and some international issues held in Ankara between Nikolai Tikhonov, on the one hand, and the Turkish President, Kenan Evren, and the Prime Minister, Turgut Ozal, on the other. The Politbureau emphasized the great significance of signing in Ankara the Long-Term Programme for the Development of Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technical Cooperation Between the Soviet Union and the Turkish Republic; the trade agreement for 1980-90, and a programme for cultural and scientific exchange, which provide a good basis for further strengthening of cooperation and good-neighbourly relations between the USSR and Turkey.

The Politbureau heard and approved reports presented by Mikhail Gorbachov on the visit of a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet to Great Britain, and on discussions held with the British Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher, MPs and other British statesmen, as well as representatives of public and business communities. It was specially noted that the provisions contained in the message sent by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Konstantin Chernenko, to the British Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher, with regards to the Soviet Union's desire for a serious political dialogue with Britain, broader mutual understanding and cooperation on the basis of mutual advantage, serve the interests of lasting peace and security in Europe and the world as a whole.

Hope was expressed that efforts being made by the Soviet Union towards the solution of such vital issues as preventing the arms race from spreading into outer space, drastically reducing and subsequently eliminating nuclear arsenals, and removing the threat of nuclear war will find a realistic understanding and proper response on the part of Britain.

The Politbureau summed up results of activities of the Party's central bodies in 1984 and, taking this into consideration, outlined the priorities in Party, state and economic endeavour, as well as in the country's foreign policy, which the Politbureau and the Secretariat of the CPSU Central Committee are to tackle in 1985. Preparations towards the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will be given prominence in this work.

Just struggle of Palestinians

The Representative Extraordinary of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the Soviet Union Yahya A. Habash recently held a press conference in Moscow at which he told Soviet and foreign journalists about the struggle of the Palestinians for their rights and about efforts being made at closing the ranks of the Palestine Resistance Movement. He noted that the PLO was the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

Yahya A. Habash has stressed the great importance of the support of the USSR and other socialist states for the just cause of the Palestinians.

Ballet in honour of Galina Ulanova

The very spirit of Pushkin's poetry, "Cater, the ballerina", inspired the composer, Sergei Prokofiev to write the ballet, "Romeo and Juliet".

"In Leningrad I spent my childhood, and adolescence, and my ideas about beauty and nobility took shape," says Ulanova. "Here, on the stage of the former Mariinsky Theatre, I danced nearly all the classical parts. It was a time of interesting quest and of a new approach to ballet. I am happy that I was part of that remarkable feeling, conveying

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USSR-Poland: 40 years of diplomatic relations

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic, the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers sent a telegram to Polish leaders. It states, among other things, that this important decision invited a historical turn in relations between our nations and met the basic interests of both peoples.

The past forty years were marked by active development of all-round cooperation and friendship between our nations and peoples.

Broad prospects for further development of bilateral cooperation are offered by the accords reached at the highest level, the implementation of which we regard as a prime goal, the telegram points out.

Legal aid for gas victims

New Delhi. The Indian Government has set up a special committee to provide legal aid to victims of the tragic disaster at the factory of the American Union Carbide Corporation in the town of Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh State). Justice Minister, H. R. Bhatia, said that the state has assumed all the legal expenses involved in compensation claims from the company.

It has been reported that the leakage of gas from the factory's storage facilities led to the death of more than 2,500 people, while another 50,000 were poisoned.



New Congress meets in Washington

Washington.

The 99th American Congress meets here in its new composition.

On November 6 last year, American voters elected not only a President, but also one-third of the Senate (or one hundred Senators) and all the

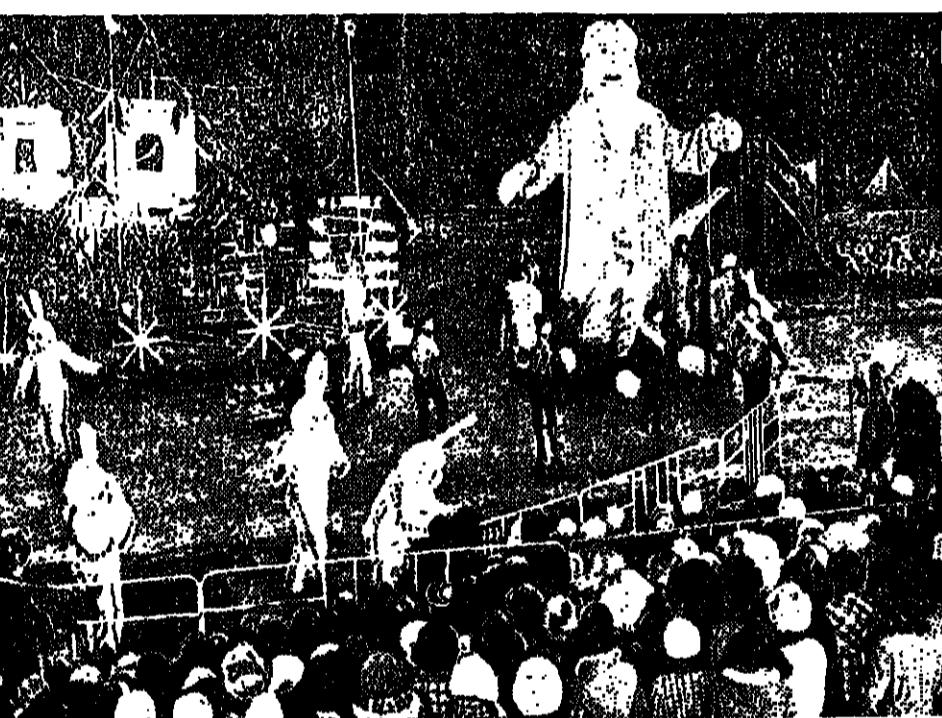
53 Republicans against 47 Democrats. With 253 seats against 182, the Democrats are in control of the House of Representatives.

Neither has Congress changed its social composition. Practically every fifth Senator has a properly worth over one million dollars. Although the non-Whites make up one-fifth of US population, the new Senate has no Black or Hispanic members, and there are only 20 Blacks in the House of Representatives. There are only 24 female members of Congress, although women account for 53 per cent of the country's population.

FACTS and EVENTS

• New Cabinet Ministers of Singapore have been sworn in. The new Prime Minister is Lee Kuan Yew who has held this post over the past twenty-five years. His First Deputy and Defence Minister is Goh Chok Tong.

• Venezuela is one of the "youngest" states in the world. According to figures released by the Central Statistical and Information Board of Venezuela, 70 per cent of its population are under 30. Every year, the population of the country increases by 3 per cent, which is higher than the average figure for most Latin American countries. The total population of present-day Venezuela stands at more than sixteen million.



Picture cutted from the "Sovietische Presse" newspaper

India: new government formed

New Delhi. Winning nearly 80 per cent of the parliament seats, the Indian National Congress (I) party has, for the seventh time in the history of independent India, won the right to form a national government.

Rajiv Gandhi was sworn in by President Zail Singh as the country's Prime Minister. Later Gandhi announced the composition of his new cabinet so far numbering 38 people. According to "Times of India" the rest of the ministers will be appointed after the elections to the legislative assemblies of the states tentatively due this March.

One feature of the Gandhi cabinet is that none of the former ministers is still there. Many young and new faces have emerged both in parliament and in the new cabinet.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

Cairo. The USA is directly responsible for the aggressive policy of Israel — such a conclusion was made by the general secretariat of the League of Arab States in an economic survey conducted with the help of some Arab funds and organizations. It stresses that only due to American help Tel Aviv is capable of continuing the militarization of its economy and enormous military spending connected with the expansionist course towards neighbouring Arab states. The USA gave Israel in 1984 2,610 million dollars, with 65 per cent of it in military aid, including funds for

military purposes and deliveries of new weapons.

The survey, reported the "Al Sharq" newspaper, pays attention to the trend towards an increase in the amount of US military aid to Israel, even though it is no secret for Washington that its aid is often used for aggression against the Arabs. Much of the aid given to Tel Aviv is in the form of long-term credits; this despite the already existing tremendous foreign debt of Israel, which, according to available figures, amounted to 28,000 million dollars in 1983 rose by 15 per cent last year.

Put pressure on South Africa—Tutu

Maputo. As long as the apartheid system exists in South Africa there can be no stability, security and peace, Nobel Prize winner Bishop Desmond Tutu has said at a press conference in Johannesburg. Bloodshed in the country can be averted only

through political, diplomatic and economic pressure on the regime in Pretoria, he emphasized. The international community, Tutu noted, should resort to economic sanctions against South Africa until Pretoria renounces its apartheid policy.

Despite all this, the struggle for restoration of democracy and an end to the bloody dictatorship is gaining momentum.

VIEWPOINT

'Gifts of the Danaans'

US private capital investment in developing nations amounted to over 220 billion dollars by the end of 1983. To believe Washington officials, this is "prosperity" offered the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America by the United States.

But what do these "aided" nations think on the score? The Indian newspaper "Patriot", for instance, opines that US capital investments should be shunned like "Danaans proffering gifts".

Indians have ample reason for such a contention after the recent disaster in the town of Bhopal formed "chemical Hell-shima" by the French "Paris-Match" newspaper. In which 2,500 people died and over 50,000 were severely poisoned by highly toxic gases through the fault of the US transnational, Union Carbide corporation.

Investigation proved beyond doubt that the tragedy was caused by the desire for super-profits — annually, the India-based plants of this corporation bring it 200 million dollars in profits. It was for the sake of these profits that the plant owners

used unmoded equipment and violated safety and environment protection regulations. It also turned out that they simply neglected warnings of impending disaster. Even the US "Fortune" magazine called Union Carbide a profit-obsessed monster.

For Union Carbide Indian workers were not only a source of profits but also guinea pigs of sorts. The corporation has been a Paragon contractor for many years, developing at the Bhopal plant on its orders, and in strict secrecy, new chemicals and testing them in the tropics. This is also confirmed by the fact that now NATO headquarters has secretly set up a special group which studies the lethal effect of the toxic gases used in the plant.

Such events in Bhopal are by no means an exception to the practice of transnationals. The tragedy in India has tolled a bell for specialists and the public in other countries, primarily in Asia, to sit up and firmly scrutinize their operations. For instance, it has also come to

Situation of terror

CURRENCY CRISIS IN THE WEST

Paris. The new year on the major Western money markets has been marked with another outbreak of "currency fever" caused by a further strengthening of the US dollar. For the first time in history the American dollar has reached 97.2 French francs on the Paris currency exchange market. The pound has dropped to a record low level of 1.14 dollars. For the first time in 12 years, the Deutsche mark sank to 3.17 dollars on the Frankfurt market.

The people of Chile have been living in an atmosphere of terror and repression after the seizure of power by the military-fascist clique in 1973. All this time Pinochet has been waging a war against his own people. Torture, arrests at the slightest suspicion, imprisonment without trial are everyday affairs. In recent years over a million Chileans have had to leave the country. The mass media are banned from publishing news on political developments in Chile.

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Igor DANILIN



light that in Thailand workers employed by foreign plants producing chemicals are in constant danger, and that for many years now the country has served as a major market for inferior products of Western chemical concerns.

In ASEAN countries there are many plants fully or partly controlled by foreign capital. What accounts for this monopolistic drive!

These facts adequately show the real nature of the activities of transnational corporations in South-East Asian countries, the leaders of which hoped to achieve economic progress through Western assistance. However, the holding of these talks has been confirmed by the spokesman for the State Department, Robert Bruce, who declared that the officials of American administration intended to meet, from time to time, with representatives of UNITA. However, he categorically refused to disclose details of the Chitundo's visit.

Observers believe that Chitundo intends to seek grants of American aid to UNITA, particularly in modern weapons.

"Covert Action", notes despite the ban previously imposed by the US Congress Central Intelligence Agency resumed military and financial aid to the anti-government groupings in Angola right at the advent of the Reagan administration to power. "The Washington Post" writes that Clark's unexpected resignation will be viewed by the Conservative leaders in the administration as a blow. They expected to push him through the post of the Chief of Staff of the White House so as to be able to exercise specific influence on the government's policies.

PEACEFUL ATOMS OF ARGENTINA

Buenos Aires. Argentina is the first nation in Latin America to produce cobalt-60 for和平 and medical purposes. The batch of the radioactive metal, which was produced at an nuclear power plant at Rio Grande in Tandil Province of the 100 km north of Buenos Aires, will meet the needs of the radiodiagnostics needs for independent hospitals.

Cobalt-60 is mainly used in fight cancer and some other medical treatments.

Two such power plants are in operation already, as part of programme for nuclear power plant under construction, as well as a heavy water plant which is coming into use next year.

Argentina's president, Raúl Alfonsín, repeated, stressed in his speech that his government wanted to use atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

She had gone to the Soviet Union to find out whether or not Soviet people wanted war. For most Americans have not the slightest idea of that. The kindness and hospitality of Soviet people—adults and children alike—convinced her that Soviet people want to live in peace with other peoples, making strenuous effort to prevent war. After the trip to the USSR, I no longer believe in the so-called "Soviet threat", she claimed. One more very important thing that she realized after her trip is that children can and should contribute to the fight for peace and understanding between the Soviet and American peoples.

FACTS and EVENTS

○ The population of countries which today stands 124 million will reach 275 million by the year 2000, says the Kuwaiti newspaper "Siyasa".

○ According to "The Washington Post" between 1987 and 1988 the Pentagon launched a military satellite. Next month the newspaper claims, the Pentagon plans to use the space vehicle to place in orbit a superpowerful satellite to widen the scope of American intelligence in radio detection and ranging.

○ The Japanese-American trade contradictions

Tokyo. The Japanese-American talks held in Los Angeles between Yasuhiko Nakasone and Ronald Reagan confirmed the insoluble nature of the two countries' trade and economic contradictions according to Japanese press.

One source of extreme vexation for the USA is the fact that

FACTS and EVENTS

○ In 1984 the Sandinist People's Army destroyed more than three thousand CIA mercenaries who staged incursions into Nicaraguan territory. This was reported at a press conference in Managua by the republic's Defense Minister Humberto Ortega.

○ According to France-

Press news agency, heavy fighting between rebel and government forces continues near Moba, a town in the Shaba province of Zaire. An opposition spokesman in Paris has demanded that Washington powers sending arms and instructors to help the authorities and their Interference in the internal affairs of Zaire. The fighting in Shaba province began on November 12.

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However, the resignation of W. Clark who has for almost two decades been President Reagan's closest friend goes far beyond "routine" rotation in Washington. It should be regarded as a new evidence of the sharp differences pertaining in the administration.

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ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

ALISA FREINDLIKH



and her manners are like a sergeant's drill. The tone of her voice, her hairstyle and clothes are an outrage.

All of a sudden, this martinet turns into a beautiful creature. From an unfeeling being in ugly spectacles she transforms into a shy, tender-hearted fairy with a beaming smile. There is no much charm, no much femininity, and purely female unreliability in her actions and words.

After that film, the previously unfriendly cinema embraced Alisa Freindlich as if pleading to be forgiven for what it had been doing to her. It was magnanimously forgiven.

Today, Alisa Freindlich receives many different invitations from film directors. Ryazanov invited her to play in the "Cruel Romance", Chukhray — in "The Canary Cage", and Khudyakov — "The Success". She knows no limitations of genre — playing in comedy and drama, table and vaudeville with equal ease. Music, however, takes a special place in her life.

Many actresses can sing and dance on the stage and on the filming site. Freindlich's sense of music is not merely another facet of her talent. This is a special state of her soul and an inalienable quality of her artistic nature. The actress has brought to perfection the plasticity of voice and body. She sings and moves as easily and naturally as she breathes.

Freindlich's heroines — the prim queens, modern women, torturers, martyrs, beauties, and plain girls — all stem from that magnificent talent and that harrowing chaos which is called the mystery of a woman's soul. One can endlessly unravel it. As the shroud of mystery seems to open one immediately faces another secret. Alisa Freindlich has a mystery to set riddles. Could this, perhaps, be the secret of her charm and her talent? Perhaps, this secret conceals more and more...

Yuri PAVLOV

The story of Cinderella is one of the most living legends in the cinema. The story of how an unloved, but talented and hard-working stepdaughter suddenly turned into a beautiful princess recurs in cinema with unusual persistence.

The film career of Alisa Freindlich of the Leningrad Gorky Bolshoi Drama Theatre is, perhaps, a most typical version of this story.

As a young actress who had just taken to the stage, she immediately attracted universal attention. The striking sincerity and spontaneity of her heroines were touching and sympathetic.

Then came real success. Eliza Doolittle in Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion", Lika in Arbusov's "My Poor Man", Helena in "The Warsaw Tango" by Zorin, and Shakespearean Juliet are parts any actress dreams about.

At that time Freindlich started receiving invitations to act in films. But she never went beyond auditions. She was praised by art councils, but the parts went to other actresses. The feeling of dignity rebelled in her, making her become resolved never again to accept any invitations. However, her professional pride demanded that she should prove her worth.

It seemed that each of the rare appearances Alisa made on the screen could convince any sceptic that she was good.

However, discouraging words kept coming: "The cinema does not seem to be her calling" and film appearances became isolated instances in her acting career.

All this changed as if by magic when Eldar Ryazanov invited her to play the male part of Kalugina in the film "Officer's Romance".

Kalugina is not a woman, but a skit on one. Her gait is that

of an infantryman on the march,

FACTS AND EVENTS

The Queen of Spades' reproduced in Leningrad

Ballets, the Bolshoi Ballet company is now on tour in Kaiman-du (Nepal). For the first time citizens of the capital of this mountainous kingdom have had the opportunity to see the art of this world-famous company led by the Bolshoi Chief Choreographer Yuri Grigorovich.

Exhibitions. An exhibition "Our Leningrad" is now open in the Central Exhibition Hall of the city depicting Leningrad's entire 280-year history. On display are over 1,500 paintings, items of sculpture, graphic sheets, items of decorative and applied art, as well as theatre settings and portraits.

I am convinced that the mo-

dernity of classical pieces consists not in the conventional character of new productions, but in precise interpretation of the meaning and spirit of classical operas and ballets, says Temirkanov. This is what guided us in the new production of "The Queen of Spades". Careful treatment of the game of Russian art has been and remains the basic element of all our artistic quest.

Thechakovsky's opera, "The Queen of Spades", has returned to the stage from where, nearly one hundred years ago, it started its triumphant march from one theatre to another. The masterpiece of the Russian musical classic has been reproduced at the Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre in Leningrad by its chief conductor Yuri Temirkanov.

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Moscow artists who are war veterans dedicated their paintings to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's Victory in the Great Patriotic War. On display are still-lifes, landscapes, portraits, genre paintings, as well as graphic sheets and linocuts. Their authors are professional artists who teach drawing and painting at fine arts studios and in secondary schools in Moscow.

• Konstantin Shulitsky. "Sashenka on the Veranda".

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskovskaya Embankment, at the Rossiya Hotel), 5-7 — "Car-nival, Carnival, Carnival...", a New Year concert programme.

Luzhniki Central Stadium. Palace of Sport (Luzhniki), 6, 7 — "The New Year Fantasy", a con-

cert programme in two parts.

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and folk art, theatre settings.

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